G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

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W. G. BROWNLOW.

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Rates of Advertising.

PRELYS LINES OF NONPARME MAKE OUR SQUARE.

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m other advertisements, to be paid for invariably Mabortisements on which the number of insertion and marked, will be published TLL POESTS, and charge

identisements will be considered due when imported sup those with whem we keep regular accounts.

**raivertisescents from a distance will be inserted unaccompan of by a remittance, except in cases afvertiser is known to be punctual.

KNOXVILLE, TENN,: isturday Morning, August 3, 1861.

Extorting upon Soldiers.

ministers a severe, but just rebuke to the

vagant prices demanded of soldiers for sir little pecessities. The swindling pracs the most outrageous extortion upon the sea shore, to use a figure of speach! eginia Hotel-keepers, Merchants, and deal-

to the belief that all such cowardly, naeling, and unscrupulous vultures, preying hathe necessities of the soldiers, speculaog and peculating upon the Government, mead of fighting its battles, were havering wand the camp fires in Yankee land! bough we are opposed to this war, and opsed to the damnable herresy of Secession sich brought it about, we could not thus at a set of men 'who had notunteered to ere comfortable homes, and gone to fight battles of their country. They are sufing the heat of a blazing sun, the ills of hight dews, the effects of drenching storms pin, the privation of food, the peril of

treatment than this. But it is not our purpose to interfere in a quarrel over "man's inhumanity to man." the cormerants are to be found everywhere, dewing up the camp-fires of an army, and ay of them advocate a war, with a view to ofting as mercenaries. Shylock was but a at conception of human meanness in com-

mt, and all the ills that accompany war, and

tested field, and they are entitled to bet-

"No Paper to Lend."

wison of these ruscals !

here words should be inscribed on the er of every man who takes a newspaper d pays for it. Borrowing newspapers is an A costom, and one that does injustice to the ublisher, as it diminishes his circulation, id limits his means for active operations. the ruder stage of civilization, when paas were "few and far between," there was ere propriety in lending than now; but as world progresses, and papers multiply, to is less need of it. The tendency of Cirated bamanity is to independent action be tendency of barbarism is to servile obmion. But there is a class of newspaper towers, to whom it is a sin to lend. They ese a paper, and declare it shall not come there houses, but with mean, snesking es, drop into shops, offices, and counting ins, and borrow the self-same sheet! me add falsehood to hypocrisy, and excite bity of those from those whom they bor-We give them the sage advice of Shaksere to Polonius in the play of Hamlet :-

> Neither a berrower nor a lender be, For loan off loses both itself and friend, And borrowing dulis the edge of husbandry."

Important Legislation.

as recently as the 23d of July, Congress sed a bill for the transportation of muniwhi of war to the loyal citizens of the borr States, whether their States have seceded toot, and appropriated two millions or bolas for the purpose.

Also, the Senate bill was passed, providing the confiscation of the property of perto found in armies making war upon the ited States. Upon motion of Mr. Trumbull, lillar is, the bil! was so amended as to forslaves employed to aid the rebellion. The been gored!

Buration of the War

The battle of Manassas was a terrible one, the greatest combut of modern times. The army extend d, in all four or five miles, and the loss was heavy, in killed and wounded, facts, exaggerating losses, and underrating faces will not be bad.

But when will this fearful war terminate? This is a grave question. We are not able to answer it-no one else is. We may have peace in one year. We may not have it in six. Our candid opinion is, that the war will not terminate under three or five years, and then only, when the money and men are consumed on both sides. The war was inaugurated in the South, and by the South, and the whole tone of the Southern people, and press, and especialy of the leading politicians, is favorable to a desperate, and long-continued conflict. The tone of the Admininistration at Washington, the spirit of Congress, and of the whole Northern people, is warlike-calling for a vindication of the Government, and for its maintenance, against a Rebellion they believe was not called for. Denounced as vandal boards, and stigmatized nder this caption the Richmond Disputch | as cowards, they are resolved upon vindicating their bonor, and giving the world the prois in and around Richmond, for the ex- | evidence of their courage. The Capitol of their Government, they are resolved on protecting, or dying within the sacred surrounded upon them, is absolutely a disgrace to lings thereof! The money and credit of the iler human nature. The Macon (Geo.) Government are unlimited, and Its fighting essenger takes up the same subject, and char- men are as numerous as the saids upon the

There is no cowardice on either side. The is Produce, and alleges that even the South having got the better of the last, and many people had become inflicted with the only great fight of the campaign, will be agraceful disease. We take no sides in this stimulated to increased daring. This is to el, but confess that we have been educa- be regretted, as it will only protract the war, field, newly and efficiently organizes by the Federal Government, and a corresponding amount of money and munitions of war. We can, therefore only say to our readers, and friends, in town and country, prepare for the worst-for a long and desperate conflictone that will exhaust the vast resources of the country, and result in filling the land with mourning, for the slain of thousands, tens of thousands, aye, and of hundreds of

> "The Brazelton Dashers," Is the name of a new company of Cavalry from Jefferson, mustered into service by Gen. Gillespie, and now quartered at Camp Cum-

mings. The officers are: James C. Bradford, Captain. T. Fox. 1st. Lieutenant. Jos. H. Hynds, 2d. A. Goforth, 34.

This company is named in honor of the late Representative from that county, in our State Legislature, Wm. Brazelton, Jr., who is himself a private in the rank. After enough companies to form a regiment, are mustered into service, we would suppose that our quondam Union friend from his known courage and daring, would be placed in a position where he can lead. We venture that three to one of the whole company are from the Union ranks. In East Tennessee we seldom bear of one volunteering who is known as an "original Secessionists."

Breaking up Social Relations. Some people have become so offended at familes who still adhere to "the old rotten Union" that they threaten to break up all social relations with such. This is a good idea, and we insist upon all Secession bigots carrying out their threats. We know one Union family who will try to live without the visits, smiles, or prayers of such, and who will purate the even tenor of their way despite their threats, frowns, proscriptions, and isulting arrogance, even coupled with the pretensions that neither their origin, raising, or positions in life entitle them to. There are a great many Union families in the country, who have some how taken it into their heads, that they can live without the aid, countenance, or friendship, of these recently puffed up, and most gloriously elevated characters, since their introduction into the pure, elevated, pious, and wealthy society, of the Southern Confederacy! They may be mistaken; but like the new Government of the Confederacy, it is an experiment, and they are willing to test it.

Boy The Confederate flag and flag-staff. at Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, were struck down by lightening on the 30th of June, and a few days ago new ones were raised, and thrown to the breeze. Had it been the Stars and Stripes, the pious of the Secession party

nerals McCielland, McDowell and Lyon-

As these three Generals occupy a large space in the public mind at present, we give a history of them, taken from the Kew York on both eldes. A thousand and one stories | Herald. It will be seen by those who consult are circulated, on both sides, misrepresenting | this sketch, that the Lincoln Generals are not as green as they are represented to be in the achievements. The truth can only be had by | South ! Gen. McDowell is reported to have waiting for the official reports of these in | been killed to a recent engagement. This command, on either side, and then all the may or may not be so, but telegraphic dis-

patches are very nareliable : MAJOR GENERAL GRORGE B. M'CLELLAN. Major General George B. McClollan is bardly thirty-five years of age, having been born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826. At the age of sixteen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating with the class of 1846, with the rank of Brevet Second Lieu-tenant of Engineers. Until the Mexican war, however, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, and then, "for gallant and meriand Cherubusco," as the orders expressed it, he was breveted First Lieutenant. "For gallant and meritorious; conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey," on September, 8, 1847, be was offered a Brevet Captaincy, which he de-clined. He was advanced to this rank, however, subsequently, " for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chepultepec," and received the command of a company of sappers, miners and pioneers in May, 1848 .-- At the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with the sappers and miners until 1851. During this time he introduced the bayonet exercise into the army, and translated and adapted a manual which has since become a text book for the service. During the summer and fall of 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the succeeding spring was assigned to duty under

Major R. B. Marcy, in the expedition for the exploration of the Red river. Thence he was ordered direct to Texas as senior engineer on the staff of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbors of that State. In 1853 be was ordered to the Pacific coast in command of the Wertern division of the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad route. He returned to the Bast in 1804, on duty regiment of cavalry, and was appointed a psember of the commission which went to the seat of war in the Crimea and in Northern Russia. Colonel Richard Del-field, one of his colleagues, is now an officer in the rebel army, and Major Alfred Mordecai, the third member of the commission, a short time ago resigned the Superintendency of the Troy Arsenal .-Major McClellan's report on the "Organization of European Armies and the Operation of the War," a quarto volume, embodying the

result of his observations in the Crimen, greatly enhanced his reputation as a scientific soluier. In January, 1857, weary of inaction he resigned his position in the army to become Vice-President and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered and accepted the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, of which he was also General Superintendent. In the year 1857 or 1858, the Chicago Light Guard, (the nucleus of all the military organizations in Illinois,) found themselves without a Captain. Captain John B. Wyman, who had drilled and trained the company till it had arrived at the perfection of military discipline, had been obliged to resign on account of his removal to the southern part of the State. There were two gentlemen in Chicago upon whom the eyes of the members became fixed as his successor .-They were Major Samuel B. Buckner (now General Buckner of Kentucky,) and Captain George B. McClellan, late of the United States Army, now Major General McClellan. Captain McClellan was then President of the Illinois Central Railroad, as he is now Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. After much deliberation the choice of the members

fell upon the latter gentleman, and he was induced, at their urgent desire, to take the command. He remained in command of that splendid corps till his removal to Cincinnati. Among the members the company at that time were Lieutenant C. C. Marsh, who afterwards became Captain of the company, and is n Colonel of one of the Itlinois regiments, his predecessor, Capt. Wyman, being Colonel of another Illinois regiment now in the field; Joseph R. Scott, who is now Colonel of a third Illinois regiment; Stephen A. Hurlbut appointed a paymaster in the regular army Senator Douglas; Hon. Corydon Beakwith, an eminent Lawyer of Chicago, well known in New York, now engaged in raising a regiment of Uhion men in Western Virginia Frederick Harding, Esq., First Lieutenant of the company now Colonel of the Fourth Illinois regiment, Captain C. W. Barker, now Colonel of a cavalry regiment at Cairo; and

Major Buckner also rendered good service to the military of Chicago. He organized a brigade, composed of three companies of National Guards, and a company of youths, the National Guard Cadets, who afterwards became the famous Chicago Zouaves of the lamented Ellsworth. It is only recently that Major Buskner has gone to Kentucky to reside, although that is his native State. He is a thorough soldier, and a most accomplished gentleman. When our domestic troubles as-

sumed formidable dimensions, Major McClel-

your present correspondent. So much for

what one good military company can do .--

lan's services were at once called into requisition. Gov. Cartin, of Pennsylvania, tried to secure the benefit of his experience in organizing the volunteers from that State; but the tender of the Majur Generalabip of the Ohio forces reached him first, and he at once acted it. On May 14th

30

ry', so far removed from the would have exclaimed, "Glory to God in the mission as Maj-General in the United States forts of civilization. After being relieved highest, for his visitation:" But circumstantal ment of Ohio, which comprises all of the hoson, of Missouri.

States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and that the United States forts of civilization. After being relieved to the being relieved to the being relieved to the being relieved to the time in California. After being relieved to the being relieve

part of Virginia lying north of the Great He consequently became familiar with the Kanawha river and west of the Great Briar men and the measures which have so agitated river and the Maryland live, with so much of the country for the last few years in that Pennsylvania as lies west of a line drawn section of the country. Although he had from the Maryland line to the northest corner before acted with the Democratic party, the of McKean county. It must not be taken for a acts of frand and violence which be witnessed granted that he would succeed to the Com- is Kansas so disgusted him with the organimand-in-Chief of the army, should that po-sition unfortunately become vacant, because trated, that he threw up his commission and he is next in rank to General Scott. This retired to private life. Gen. Lyon is the right he is next in rank to General Scott. This office is filled by special appointment, seniority having weight only incidentally. Geo. Mc-Clellan is now leading the United States forces which crossed from Ohio into Virginia on Monday night last, and the stirring procismations which he has issued to the people of the Missouri Volunteers at the recent capprove that he can wield the pen as ably as he has the sword.

BRIGADIER GENERAL IRVINE M'DOWELL.

General McDowell is a native of Ohio, from which State he was appointed to a esdetship in the United States Military Arademy at West Point in 1834. He graduated in July, 1838, and was immediately promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assistant instructor in tactics at West Point, from September to November, 1841, and Adjutant to October, 1845; he was promoted to First Lieutenancy in October, 1842; Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, from October, 1845, to May, 1847, and took an active part in the war with Mexico. He received the honorary rank of Brevet Captain, for gallant conduct in the tattle of Buena Vista, Pebruary 23, 1847; promoted to post of Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, in May, 1847, and relinquished rank in line in February, 1851; Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, March 31, 1856; Brevet Brigadier General, May, 1861, and is now in command of the United States troops at Alexandria, Virginia. General McDowell, it is represented, is an officer of rare military and scientific abilities, and a strategist and tacticism of high rank.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WATHANIEL LYON. General Nathaniel Lyon is the son of Amasa necticut, and is the descendant, paternally and maternally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. His mother was of the Knewlton family, which produced two of the distingushed officers of the Revolution ; one, the secret service to the West Indies. The next army at Bunker Hill, and was afterwards killyear he received a commission in the First | ed at the battle of Harlem Heights, New York. The two brothers, Thomas and Daniel Knowlton, had both distinguished themselves in the war between the colonists and English against the French from 1755 to 1760. At the commencement of the Revolution we find these two brothers among the first to take the field in defence of their country, and at Bunker Hill both the historian and the artist have contributed to place the name of Colonel Knowlton among the most prominent of these whom a grateful country will ever delight to bonor. The oft recited deeds of during and patriotism among his ancestors thus falling upon the ears of young Nathaniel Lyon, from a mother's lips, may have fired his youthful heart and had much to do with bis choice of the profession of arms. At an early age, while under the tuition of an experienced teacher, he showed great mathematical talent, and a power of combination and plan in the development of schemes, which, added to as iron will and an indomitable perseverance, thus early and unmistakably marked him as one "born to command." Nathuniel Lyon was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and has remained in the army ever since, having risen to the rank of Captain in the Second Infantry, and by the Greeneville Convention authorized the Comrecent choice of the Missouri Volunteers has

become their Brigadier General. He is now in the prime of life as a military. commander, being forty-two years of age As will be seen, he has had great experience in his profession, especially in the rougher duties, which fit him so especially for his present position. His service has been principally upon the frontiers-in the Plorida Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars. He entered the Military Academy as cadet in June, 1837, and graduated in 1841. On graduating from the Military Academy he received his commission as Lieut, in the army, and was at once ordered to join the army in Florida, then operating against the Indians. After uncomplainingly passing through that most disagreeable campaign among the everglades of Florida, he was stationed for some years at various posts on our Western frontier. Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, he was ordered to join the Morthern line of operations under General Taylor, and after reaching Monterey was soon ordered to join the expedition against Vera Cruz. In the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, and the severely contested battles of Contreras, Cherabusco and others which occurred between that place and the city of Mexico, his activity and military skill found full play. He took an active part in each and all of them, and while fighting in the streets in the city of Mexico, near the Belen gate, on September 13, 1847, received a wound from a musket ball. After the conclusion of peace with Mexico, he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, preparatory to a contemplated march overland to California. By a change of orders from the War Department bis regiment was despatched by ship via. Cape Horn, and reached California soon after its acquisition by the United States. His stay in California was prolonged beyond that of most of his fellow officers, and his time unceasingly employed in operating among the Indians, subjected to long and tedious marches, constant alarms and frequented skirmishes, living a large portion of the time in tents, and as objects for the scora, contempt, and hatred subject to the fatigues and privations incident of all honest men, of all parties, in all time to a campaign in that new and hitherto un- to come ! Keep it before the people, That Johnson by

man in the right place. He has a strong physical constitution, a high order of intellect, and an energy which knows no bounds. The Government has only to give bim the means and liberty to act. He was in command ture of Camp Jackson, and for his well-proven bravers and eminent military ability has re-

Bast Tennessee Convention Election. At the Greeneville Convention, on the 20th day of June last, the following Resolutions, among others, were adopted :

"We do further resolve that an election be held in all the counties of East Tennessee, and in such other counties in Middle Tennessee, adjacent thereto, as may desire to co operate with us, for the choice of Delegates to represent them in a General Convention, to be held in the town of Kingston at such time as the President of this Convention, or, in case of his absence or inability, any one of the Vice Presidents, or in like case with them, the Secretary of this Convention may designate; and the officer so designating the day for the assembling of said Convention, shall also fix the time for holding said election herein provided for, and give reasonable notice thereof.

"5th. In order to carry out the foregoing resolution, the Sheriffs of the different counties are hereby requested to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be so held, in the usual manner and at the usual places of voting, as prescribed by law; and in the event the Sheriff of any county should fall or Lyon, of Ashford, Windham county, Con- refuse to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done, the Coroner of such county is requested to do so; and should such Coroner fail or refuse, then any constable of such county is hereby authorized to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done. And if in any county none of the famous Col. Thos. Knowlton, who, as Major, above named officers will hold said election, commanded the Connecticut boys at the old | then any Justice of the Peace, or freeholder and bring a balf a million of men into the | the Pacific survey, and was engaged also in | rail fence on the left wing of the American | in such county is authorized to hold the same or cause it to be done. The officer or other person holding said election shell certify the result to the President of this Convention or to such officer as may have directed the same to be holden, at as early a day thereafter as practicable; and the officer to whom said returns may be made, shall open and compare the polls and issue certificates to the Delegates elected.

"6th. That in said Convention, the several counties shall be represented as follows :--The county of Knox shall elect three Deiegates, the counties of Greene, Washington, and Jefferson two delegates each, and the remaining counties shall each elect one Dele-

In abedience to said Resolutions, I do hereby designate Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1801, as the time of bolding an election for delegates to a Convention to be held at Kingston, and request that the election be a held by the persons and in the mode provided for in said Resolutions. Notice will hereafter be given of the time for assembling of said Convention. In the meantime, should anything occur to render more speedy action necessary, it will be remembered that the mittee of Thirty-one to act, and they can be

assembled at the call of their Chairman. THOS. A. R. NELSON, President of the Greeneville Convention. Knoxville, 10th July, 1861.

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people, That the Secessionists of Knoxville, actually forged the same of Gov. Johnson, and carried on a correspondence with Amos Lawrence, of Boston, with a view first to destroy Johnson's character, and to have him assassinated, and next, to steal money upon the credit of Johnson's name and political position, from a Northern

Keep it before the People, That the forgery is traced to this town, and is known to have been perpetrated here, and the fact, as well as the author of the forgery, are alike known, and can be proven by Secession authority, of

respectability. Keep it before the People. That the letter containing one thousand dollars, inclosed to Johnson here, in answer to this vite forgery of his name, was handed out of the Post office here, to the forger, or his representative. and that the letters in reply, were mailed here, upon which Johnson's frank was forged. and although this has been charged, time and and again, in this paper, no one bas dared to deny it!

Keep it before the People, That Gov. Harris was furnished with this forger's letters drawn from Lawrence, and with the check for one thousand deliars, and he gave out copic of them to the prejudice of Johnson; and while he knows them to have been obtained by forgery and theft, he refuses to tell who his villainous Kuoxville correspondent is, or to say or publish one word that will go to do an

act of Justice to Johnson. Keep it before the People, That all concerned in this dark, damning, and most infamous transaction, should be held up to public ga

1-0 to plut the form of the property and the about the sound of the so